



## NO 102.

## NO 102.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00  
FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,**  
OF OREGON.  
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1860.

## A United South.

Strange as it may seem, the appeals of the Democracy for a united South, in opposition to the Black Republican candidate, are perceived by the allied press into disunion harangues and sectional addresses. We cite the fact that the North threatens to stand in solid body upon a platform of the most aggressive principles, and submit to the people of Kentucky that even though their voice may not avail when joined with that of all the other slave States to defeat the triumph of a numerical preponderance, yet it is little less important that the whole South should present an undivided front in protest against measures thus subversive of its equality as a section of the confederacy. In response, the Louisville Journal and other papers in that party interest, characterize such appeals as a part of a systematic effort to excite sectional animosity, and draw a geographical line in our political contests. And has it come to this, that when the myriads of Republican fanaticism are marshaled in unbroken column for assault upon the fundamental guarantees of constitutional liberty, and threaten to subjugate the slave States as provinces, we cannot urge united and concerted measures of defense without meeting such imputations from those at whose hands local allegiance demands equal devotion to the interests of our own State? The North may unite, and by the force of numerical majority override all laws, trample upon the equality of the States, spurn the authority of judicial decision, and enforce its sectional supremacy; but the South dare not present an undivided though feeble protest, lest a geographical line be drawn, and the election assume a sectional aspect. Such is the reasoning of the Journal.

There is a moral force in united, dignified, and solemn protest. With but an hundred and twenty electoral votes, insufficient to interpose between Republicanism and the Federal Government, the South is yet not powerless. Let those hundred and twenty electoral votes stand recorded in solemn protest, and they will command accessions from the conservative masses of the North. Let them be divided, and their moral force is at once destroyed. Does the South accept the policy of Republican administration? If not, let her say so at the polls. Does Kentucky endorse Mr. Lincoln's platform? If not, let her reject it at the ballot-box. If the vote of Kentucky be cast for Bell, it means nothing; such a vote negatives no single doctrine of the Republican creed; it asserts no right; protests against no wrong; vindicates no principle: it would be a shot in the air; an idle expression, meaningless and vain. A vote for Breckinridge is a record of opposition to the aggressive purposes of Republicanism, a denial of its infamous tenets, a condemnation of its heresies, an emphatic rejoinder to its cardinal precepts. Who is a Black Republican should vote for Lincoln; he who neither approves nor disapproves Republicanism should vote for Bell; but he who condemns its principles stultifies himself if he fails to vote for Breckinridge.

## Hon. Jesse D. Bright.

This gentleman in a letter to the editors of the Courier, which we copy elsewhere, brands the statement so industriously circulated by the Bell-Douglas press of this State, that he had voted the Republican ticket, in the late election in Indiana, as false, and its authors as liars and slanderers. Such brands have been so frequently inflicted of late upon the mendacious tribe of Opposition editors in Kentucky, that we apprehend the devil will find it difficult to distinguish his own cattle.

We understand that one of the proprietors of the Enquirer has already declared for Breckinridge, and that possibly the influence of the paper itself may, ere long, be thrown in that direction.—Lexington Statesman.

Our Lexington cotemporary is at fault in his surmises, and shows himself much too charitable. From our reading of the Cincinnati Enquirer we are inclined to believe that it is much more likely to declare for Lincoln, as its influence is already thrown in that direction. It indorses the election of Baker in Oregon, and calls him a "non-intervention-popular-sovereignty Republican!"

How THEY VOTED.—The Indianapolis Journal, Black Republican organ, which has been quoted to sustain the false charges that the Democrats of Indiana voted for Lane and Morton, says:

"Whether the Breckinridge men voted our State ticket or not, we don't know. We believe two or three of them in this city did, and we think it likely a very few in other counties did. But the great body of them either voted no State ticket at all, or voted the Douglas State ticket. In the south part of the State, the returns prove most conclusively that the Democratic vote went solid for the Douglas State ticket."

BLACK REPUBLICAN TRIUMPHS.—The Douglas and Breckinridge Democracy united upon a ticket in Pennsylvania. This Union was cordial until Douglas and Johnson went to Pennsylvania, stamped the State, and discomfited the fusion. A straight-out Douglas ticket was formed and we see the result. The Bell men also agreed to vote the fusion ticket, but many of them, from all accounts, voted for the Black Republican candidates. In Pennsylvania, New York, and indeed every where, Mr. Douglas was opposed to fusion. The proof is ample that Mr. Douglas prefers the election of Lincoln if he cannot succeed

## The Duty of the Southern Men to Vote.

It is considered most probable, says the Montgomery Mail, by those who keep themselves well-informed, that the North will vote solidly (excepting one or two small States), for the Abolition candidate. There is, however, a bare possibility that the zeal, energy, and money of the New York merchants may give the Union ticket a small majority, in that State. This would render the election of Mr. Breckinridge almost certain; for the New York fusion ticket, if elected, will vote for whomsoever its vote will elect. The entire South and California (and, perhaps, Oregon,) voting for Breckinridge, will secure to him the thirty-five ballots of New York, if the conservatives triumph there. This, then, is a reason why every Breckinridge man in the South should go to the polls, at all hazards, on the 6th of November.

But there is another, better, and higher motive, which should impel every Southern man to vote at the Presidential election—and vote for Breckinridge and Lane. It is this: all parties concede that the platform of the Breckinridge party contains a fair statement of the rights of the slave States, under the Constitution, in respect to the institution of slavery. Then, as the North seems determined, in its relentless hatred, to negative those rights by its entire vote, what can be the further use of the compromising policy of our Bell friends? Every one now understands that the North distinctly refuses to compromise! Surely, then, the office and mission of a compromise party, like the Bell party of the South, are gone forever. It requires two parties to make compromises; in this case, it is patent to all, that the North refuses to be one of those parties, and cares no more for the concessions of the Bell men, than for the strict constitutional demands of the friends of Breckinridge.

Is it not clear then, if our premises are correct, (and we think no one will be found to doubt that Lincoln will get four-fifths of the votes of the free States,) that the true Southern men of the Bell party should abandon a policy which they themselves practically admit will avail nothing? And if that policy is to be abandoned—and the North to whom you offer it, in a spirit of conciliation and brotherly-love, flout it back contemptuously in your faces—is it not true, as a corollary, that you should go to the election and deposit your ballot, squarely for all your rights!

What are the advantages to be derived from voting, as we suggest? They are very great. The result will show to the world, that at the last, our section simply asked its clear rights under the written compact between it and the North; that to the very last, our people stood by and adhered to the Constitution. Before all fair-minded men, we shall be justified, and the North will be condemned. Our attitude will be, when we vote for Breckinridge, that of demanding what the Constitution gives us; if we vote for Bell, we shall be offering terms of amity, concessions of right, to a people who tell us to our teeth, we shall have no terms, and that as for our "concessions," they will take what they wish, without asking their leave.

Let us all go to the polls, then, on the 6th of November, and vote for the Constitution and a constitutional Union. If the frantic North choose to make our efforts unavailing, and with their unholy hands destroy the articles of union our fathers agreed to, let them take the responsibility. We shall have done our duty.

## Good News.

From all portions of the South, says the Nashville Union, we are daily receiving the most encouraging accounts of the success of our cause. All doubts are now vanishing as to the result in the Southern States. There are hundreds of Douglas and Bell men who are now rallying to our standard in this emergency, satisfied that the only hope of defeating Lincoln is by supporting Breckinridge and Lane. They are determined to sink party prejudices at this election, willing to suffer temporary defeat rather than jeopardize the perpetuity of the government by throwing the slightest obstacle in the way of those candidates who alone stand a chance to beat Black Republicanism. They can fight for local power hereafter. They will now strike for their country. The indications are clear and decided that the two or three doubtful Southern States, which Mr. Bell's friends hoped would cast their electoral votes for him, will stand in solid column with their sister Southern States. At the polls the South will be a unit. It is true that the Believeret speakers and papers claim much, but it is painfully evident to them that their claims of strength will be even more unfounded than they were in 1856. In the recent elections they have not elected a single, solitary member of Congress. Four years ago their party had a few representatives North of Mason & Dixon's line. Now they have but one from all the North, and he voted for the present Black Republican speaker of the House of Representatives. Not only will we carry the South, but we will carry California and Oregon, and the prospect of the success of the joint electoral tickets in New York and New Jersey are daily growing brighter. With them Lincoln is defeated, and Breckinridge and Lane will be elected by the electoral college. We say to our friends be of good cheer. The skies are brightening. Let each and every man of us do our duty, and we sincerely believe a glorious triumph will reward our labors, and the Constitution and the equality of the States be preserved from the despoiling touch of Black Republicanism.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS IN NEW JERSEY. In New Jersey the Congressional nominations are now complete. They stand as follows:

Dist.	Republican.	Democrat.
1	John T. Nixon.	Joseph F. Loring.
2	John L. Stratton.	Augustus Greig.
3	Alex. P. Berghoff.	Wm. G. Steele.
4	Benjamin B. Edsall.	Andrew R. Cobb.
5	John W. Smith.	William H. Perry.

The 16th of October was the anniversary of the Harper's Ferry outrage, and it was generally understood that the Wide Awake torch-light procession in Boston on the evening of that day was intended to commemorate that event; but this is denied by some of the Boston Republican papers. The following poster was distributed through the neighboring town of Watertown:

"First anniversary of the capture of Harper's Ferry. The friends of impartial liberty in Watertown are requested to meet in the public square, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 16, to go, in torch-light procession, to Boston, and take part in the grand demonstration commemorating the surrender of Harper's Ferry to Capt. John Brown. Let every man be on hand early. The occasion will keep you wide awake."

This is also pronounced a fraud for political effect. Yet, says the Boston Courier, "it will be difficult to persuade men capable of associating two ideas, that the selection of the evening was not made in absolute reference to that most guilty and infamous enterprise. In the procession was a body of two hundred negroes, who will go for Lincoln. Those who participated in it, have selected for themselves the very name by which Brown's confederates were known in Kansas. The malignity of inveterate Abolitionists and Brownists is thus to be gratified—and thus the party is led along."

## Mr. Yancey Not a Disunionist.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, the organ of the Bell party in Georgia, comes to the rescue of this distinguished gentleman from the charge of disunion. We commend its remarks to the attention of such Kentucky papers as are now busy in the fruitless attempt to blacken Yancey's name by a resurrection of long exploded calumnies: "We know that Mr. Yancey has been long called a disunionist, but we venture that not Northern man, even who heard him, can point to a single remark of his which equates to disunion; and unless we are vastly mistaken in the man, HE IS ONE OF THE MOST HONEST AND TRUTHFUL AND PATRIOTIC AND CAPABLE MEN THAT THE REPUBLIC NOW CONTAINS."

## Americans Wheeling into Line.

ANOTHER WHOLESALE ACCESSION TO LINCOLN. The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, of last evening publishes a strong protest from forty-eight Americans of the town of Aurora, in this State, against the attempted sale of the American party. They announce their determination to support Lincoln. Their protest begins as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the town of Aurora, and supporters of Millard Fillmore in 1856, believing that the names of Bell and Everett are before the people of this State for the purpose of deception and intrigue, in the hope of securing the American vote into the ranks of the Democracy under false pretences and assumptions, with the plain apparent, if not openly avowed design of aiding and strengthening the Democratic party, by consummating a permanent union which shall ensure to their own benefit, without any desire or expectation of the election of the Union candidates, and believing that as Americans and old Whigs, we cannot consistently or conscientiously yield our support to a party whose principles we have for a lifetime opposed, and which we have ever regarded as pernicious and fatal to the peace and prosperity of our country, we here declare our utter repugnance and unyielding opposition to any union with Democracy upon an electoral or local ticket, and our determination to cast our votes for the Republican nominees for President and Vice President."

ATTENTION! DEMOCRATS!—Burlingame, the notorious Abolitionist and reviler of the South and her institutions, in a recent speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, said:

"He felt repined every time he saw a Douglas banner, for he knew those who had enlisted under it had deserted the service of slavery. They had come half way, and had better join the gathering forces of the Republicans."

Douglasism, then, according to Burlingame, is the half-way house on the road to Black Republicanism. It may not be amiss to recollect that.

SLAVERY IN 1775.—The following are some statistics of the old colonial days. One hundred and forty-five years ago, in the reign of George I, the ascertained population of the Continental Colonies was as follows:

	White Men.	Slaves
New Hampshire.....	9,500	150
Massachusetts.....	94,000	2,900
Rhode Island.....	7,500	500
Connecticut.....	46,000	1,500
Delaware.....	27,000	4,500
Pennsylvania.....	43,300	2,500
New Jersey.....	21,250	1,500
Maryland.....	40,700	9,500
Virginia.....	72,000	23,000
North Carolina.....	7,500	3,700
South Carolina.....	6,350	10,500
Total.....	375,000	58,553

BELL MEN BECOMING BLACK REPUBLICANS. It is said that about three hundred of the American portion of the Bell and Everett party in Baltimore, on Thursday night, the 11th inst., marched to the Lincoln headquarters and joined that party. This was in consequence of the election of the reform ticket in Baltimore, which destroyed the rule of the so-called American clubs in that city. The result of this will be to increase Breckinridge's plurality in the State. Since the election many who have previously been Douglas men are coming over to Breckinridge.—Ex.

THE BELL VOTE IN OHIO.—The Cincinnati Times foots up the entire Bell and Everett vote in fifty-four counties, at the late election, as 8,237. In these counties, it gives the Fillmore vote of 1856 as 22,476—a loss of 14,239, or nearly two-thirds of the whole American strength!

J. D. POLLARD has a very superior stock of Saddles and Harness at his establishment on St. Clair street. He has some first rate workman in his employ and is prepared to execute all orders at the shortest notice and on the best terms. Patronize home manufactures, if you want a prosperous community.

GEORGIA.—At an election in Meriwether county, on the 17th inst., for State Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. A. Hall, Esq., Joseph H. Gaston (Breckinridge Democrat) was elected over Mr. John L. Dixon, (Bell,) by a majority of sixty-four votes.

Democrats give one day to your country in this time of danger. Go and vote, and see that your Democratic neighbor votes and a glorious victory will be yours.

## A Card from Senator Bright.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 25, 1860.  
Editors Louisville Courier: In requesting the use of your columns for the publication of this card, I depart from a rule that I have observed through the whole of my political life, and stoop to notice the calumnies of a pensioned press. A friend has just handed me a newspaper called the Cincinnati Enquirer (otherwise I presume I should not have seen it,) which contains, in its issue of the 17th inst., the following notice of myself:

"HOW JESSE D. BRIGHT VOTED.  
A gentleman of veracity, and whom we can vouch as such, stated to us yesterday, in the presence of others, that he saw Mr. Jesse D. Bright's ticket, which the Senator voted on the 9th inst., and that it was the full Republican ticket, with one exception. He voted for Lane, Republican and against Breckinridge, as did the Breckinridge men of Indiana generally."

In addition to this, I find, on my return to this place, (after an absence of two weeks,) letters from several friends (three of whom reside in Kentucky,) calling my attention to this calumny, and requesting me to notice it. I do so very reluctantly, and with no unwillingness to dignify such an absurd charge with even a denial; but I hope I shall do it satisfactorily to those who feel much interest in the matter to read this statement.

"The gentleman of veracity," who told the editor of the Enquirer that "he saw my ticket," that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. Lane, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and a slanderer; and I apply the same language to certain editors of Douglas newspapers, who have reiterated this charge and vouched for its truth.

I have been pursued by Stephen A. Douglas and his minions to a point where I find that my friends expect me to make some denial of the signature of these revilers and defamers of character, and especially, that I should notice the unmitigated falsehoods contained in that truth-telling newspaper, the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and, in yielding to their wishes, and thus departing from a rule of action that has governed me through life, I want it distinctly understood that, personally, I am indifferent as to the justice or injustice of that class of editors who have been so actively engaged in vilifying and abusing me throughout the pending Presidential canvass, because of my open support of Breckinridge and Lane. I hope they have ascertained that I am not to be coerced, driven, or slandered into the support of that traitor to party and to principle, Stephen A. Douglas.

Respectfully, yours, J. D. BRIGHT.

## Gov. Powell.

On Friday night of last week, Governor Powell made one of the best speeches at Hopkinsville that we have heard in this canvass. It was a sound, statesmanlike argument from beginning to end—a dignified and impartial review of the doctrines contended for by the several parties in this Presidential contest—showing conclusively that the platform of Breckinridge and Lane is the only one that takes issue with the "irrepressible conflict doctrine" of the Black Republican party, and constitutes the only rallying point for the friends of the Constitution and the equality of the States. He was listened to throughout his speech with the most respectful attention by a large assembly.

When he had concluded his speech, some one in the crowd desired him to answer the Norfolk questions. The Governor said he would do so with pleasure, as he had often done before, but he desired to know to what political family his interrogator belonged. Being informed that he was a Bell man, the Governor thought he ought to be a little more precise in such matters, inasmuch as John Bell had never defined his position upon these questions, nevertheless he did not desire to shelter himself behind John Bell's silence. Then he proceeded to answer, that he would not regard the election of Lincoln as a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, though its tendency might be to do so, in such a respect. But, besides, he was some one else's overt act. As to the power of the federal government to coerce the whole South, or even a single State, whatever it might be, it was very clear to him, that the framers of the Government never looked to the by-stander and the ballot as the means of preserving this Union. What the result of such a step might be, no one could foresee. There was no doubt a revolutionary right which could not be taken from the people of any government or of any State; and there might be such a thing as a bloodless revolution, such as there was in France in 1848, or it might cause oceans of blood to flow, as the French Revolution of 1793. The path of duty, however, he said was clear to every patriot in this hour of crisis, and that was to array himself under the banner of that party which plants itself upon the Constitution. Preserve that instrument from the Vandal's touch, and the Union is in no danger.

Sundry interrogatories were also put to him by Mr. Syrett, a Douglas elector, all of which were answered with the utmost respect, and each answer brought down the house in rounds of applause. We thought they were answered to the full satisfaction of Mr. Syrett himself.

## Madisonville Register.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, '60.

## THE RESULT OF THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The returns of the Mississippi election show a majority of 20,000 for Breckinridge. Hon. Jeff Davis is to be met by an outpouring of the whole State of Mississippi at Yazoo on the 30th of this month. No more noble, disinterested, scholarly or chivalrous son of the South ever appeared in public life. Had his health been better, his literary faculties he would have rivalled the Calhouns and Macons of the earliest days of the republic.

THE PRESIDENCY. The friends of the Union ticket in New York are in good spirits. It is understood that if the Catholic vote is concentrated on that ticket, Lincoln's fate is certain. It is too late to swap horses for the Presidential race, but A. G. Brown, for President, and some New Yorkers say, Mr. Dickinson, are proposed by a Southwestern man as men who would win.

Douglas is called Lincoln's language man all over the South. The way the old-line Whigs are going in the South is shown by the fact that Geo. Wood, of Mississippi, and J. K. Elere, of Louisiana, two of the most eminent and thoroughgoing of the Whig party, have come out for Breckinridge.

The Richmond Enquirer editor declares that not one man in Virginia desires a dissolution of the Union. Nobody cares now about side issues such as this about Yancey having been offered the Vice Presidency by the Douglasites. The proof is positive, but higher matters are to be attended to.

## (From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.

THE TROUBLED WATERS OF DOUGLAS DEMOCRACY. The Democracy are greatly troubled at the aspect of things generally, especially that branch of the party who have stuck to Mr. Douglas with so much tenacity. Gov. Letcher has been here, and is cursing furiously at the condition of affairs, and lamenting his stupidity in making his fortunes to those of Stephen A. Douglas.

The little giant is now universally regarded as played out entirely, and his pretensions are absolutely derided by those who once were wont to pay him respect. Thousands who swore by him in the heyday of his prosperity, since the recent Northern elections have given him the cold shoulder, and gone over, body and breeches, to Breckinridge.

## THE CONTEST LIES BETWEEN LINCOLN AND BRECKINRIDGE.

The fight now will be entirely between the latter and Lincoln—in which contest Lincoln must, if the signs of the times are to be regarded—come off victorious. I am unable myself to say any other result, and think the odds at betting should be put to 50 on such an event.

THE BELL RINGERS.—The "Union-Constitution—and Enforcement of the Law" party is so small it has to be Bell-ed to find it. Like Old Brindle, it is always found across the branch, cropping grass on one side, and switching its tail on the other.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared under prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.  
This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

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It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.  
Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

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Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.  
Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.  
Sold in Frankfurt by J. M. Mills.  
Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents, oct16 wdt-w3m

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sept20, 1860-1f

### Something New.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTHERS! TO MOTHERS!! Rejected, read, and act. See advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A. AVERILL, and J. M. MILLS. jan26 wdt-w3m

### Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, to a large assortment of Organdies, Bareges, Pine-Apples, Bareges-Anglais, Clene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and medium goods. Elegant robes, with five to fifteen boucles, in Grenadine, Barege-Anglais, Pine-Apple, and Organdie. Special care has been used in the selection of Lacey Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Embroideries, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description. The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth, between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. mar24 wdt-w3f

Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restorative restores gray hair to its original color, brings new hair upon bald heads, removes all dandruff and itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certificates in another column. Sold by W. H. AVERILL and J. M. MILLS. jan17 wdt-w3m

### GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

MERCHANT TAILORS

MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloth, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank. jan23 f

### Proclamation by the Governor

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

Executive Department.

IN the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, I, B. MAGOFFIN, Esq., the Commissioner appointed by me to count the money in the Deposit Bank of Frankfort, do hereby certify, paid in and to take the oath of the President and Directors of said Bank that the same has been paid in as capital stock, and that the same is now on hand, and Five thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock has been paid in by individuals, &c., as required by the charter, and the President and Directors make oath that the same was paid in *bona fide* as capital stock.

Know, therefore, that I, B. MAGOFFIN, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, by virtue of the power in me vested by the law chartering the Deposit Bank of Frankfort, do hereby certify, approved March 5th, 1860, do proclaim and declare, that said Bank is authorized to commence operations and do business under the charter and all laws pertaining to the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 23d day of Oct., A. D. 1860, and in the 60th year of the Commonwealth.

B. MAGOFFIN.

By the Governor, THOS. H. MONROE, JR., Secretary of State.

By JAS. W. YATE, Assistant Secretary, oct27 wdt-w3m

### WE REMAIN BUT TWO WEEKS!

Chickering & Son's and Dunham's

PIANO FORTES,

WHICH for the past three or four years have received the highest premium at all the international exhibitions, and wherever exhibited in competition with the best makers in New York and Boston. Messrs. Chickering & Son, and Dunham, have received the most flattering testimonials from all the leading Artists in the musical world, and many of the most distinguished names of the day, mentioned Thibault, Muzio, Alfred Jaell, Gottschalk, Strakoske, J. M. Meyer, Julien, Benedict, Goldberg, and many others, who have pronounced this instrument to be fully warranted, and prices as low as any first-class house. A full assortment of Piano Fortes from the above makers is now open for inspection and sale, in Hamilton House rooms, corner of Main and St. Clair streets, and we respectfully invite all who wish to purchase to call and examine. The assortment is large, and worthy of your attention.

We remain but two weeks. Will you please call and examine the instruments on exchange.  
Piano Fortes taken in exchange.  
oct25 t-w2t W. BENNETT, Agent.

### KENTUCKY FARMER.

WE have made an arrangement with Mr. H. HOWARD GRATZ, to take charge of the editorial department of the KENTUCKY FARMER, and can promise our subscribers a first class Agricultural and Family Journal.

The "Farmer" is the only Agricultural paper in the State, and it will be devoted to the interests of this latitude, and we will spare no pains to make it thoroughly reliable in every department of Agricultural literature. It is a monthly publication, increasing in every part of the State; and it will be found an admirable advertising medium for those having Land, Stock, Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Trees, &c., &c., for sale.

One dollar per annum is the very moderate price at which we will publish it.  
oct25 wdt-w3t A. G. HODGES & CO.



OUR STOCK is unusually large, and well assorted, comprising every article in the

### BOOT & SHOE

line, of superior work and material. Farmers and others wishing thick Boots and Breezans for new wear, will find our stock of good material, and as cheap as any in the town. Call and call satisfaction, prices of the fact, oct16 t-w1t KEENON & CRITCHER.

### NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!







